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ANGORA GOAT RAISING PROFITABLE IN AMERICA.

Refusal of Turkey and South America to Permit Exports of Breeding Stock no Longer a Menace to Growers Here.

Washington, D. C., May.—The raising of Angora goats in the United States is now a demonstrated success according to a report just published by the United States Department of Agriculture under the title, "The Angora Goat," Farmers Bulletin 573. The industry, says the bulletin, is indeed so well established here that growers need not be inconvenienced by the action of South Africa in prohibiting the exportation of Angoras, for the quantity of good blood in this country is already sufficient to meet all requirements. In the opinion of experts the best American fleeces now equal any grown in South Africa or Asia Minor, the original home of the Angora.

Although nearly every State in the Union now possesses its flocks, the Southwest and the Northwest are especially well adapted to the industry in particular the large areas recently logged-off in the Northwest. There the Angora not only thrives himself but helps to clear away the brush which if allowed to grow unchecked, might easily become a dangerous fire trap. Thus it is often said that the Angora works and pays for its board at the same time.

It is paying more and more, for the value of the fleece or mohair is increasing steadily. Formerly the use of mohair depended so largely upon the prevailing fashion that its price varied widely from year to year. This condition, however, is rapidly changing as new uses for mohair are continually found, from automobile tops and table covers to dress goods and curled hair, and today the grower is assured of a reasonably steady market. The price of course varies with the quality, the very best fleeces bringing on an average from 42 to 55 cents a pound. The weight of a fleece has a very wide range but in 1909 the average for Oregon was found to be 3.7 pounds and for Texas 3.85. On account of the greater heat, however, and the damage of shedding, Angoras in the Southwest are frequently shorn twice a year—a fact which must be taken into consideration in all calculations.

This practice of clipping twice a year is in many ways a drawback to the industry since it tends to lower the average grade of American mohair. Mohair as good as any, can be and is grown in this country but the average quality is not today considered to be as good as the foreign. About 2,000,000 pounds are annually imported. Ordinarily this is blended and spun with the domestic product. Six inches is the shortest length of fleece usually desired and, because of shearing twice a year, much Texas and New Mexico mohair falls below this standard. Where the fleece is allowed to grow for twelve months, the average length is 10 inches and in the best flocks it is not unusual to get 15 to 20 inches. Romeo, the sweepstakes buck at the El Paso show in 1910, is an example of what is possible. His fleece weighed 18 pounds, measured 20 3/4 inches in length and sold for \$115. Such fleece is not of course the product of ordinary commercial conditions. It implies a considerable amount of care and personal attention.

The birth rate is approximately 65 per cent but in well managed flocks this has risen on occasions as high as 120 per cent. Since the kids are not hardy, it is obvious that this means skill and industry during the breeding season. The best methods of caring for the flock at this time are discussed in some detail in the new bulletin. Otherwise the management of Angoras does not differ greatly from that of sheep.

While the Angora goat needs attention it is adaptable and as far as temperature is concerned should flourish in any part of the United States. In Montana the flocks face the heavy snowfalls with equanimity as long as a dry place is provided for them at night and though the heat in the Southwest frequently makes it necessary to shear twice a year in order to prevent shedding it does not otherwise affect the health of the flocks. Dampness, however, is more injurious than either cold or heat. High land is the native home of all flocks and they invariably seek it when left to themselves. Pure water is also an essential.

Otherwise the Angora is not particular. It will feed with cattle and sheep, and, though in some danger of being kicked, with horses also. As a matter of fact, however, the goat prefers a certain amount of rough pasture and is particularly happy when cleaning up brush land. There is one instance of a flock of 600 being allowed free grazing in a California forest reserve in order to keep the strips of cleared land, known as fire breaks, free from weeds and vegetation. Settlers in the Northwest find the Angora most serviceable in browsing off the brush on their new lands, and one interurban railway company purchased a flock to keep its right of way clear and attractive. On very rough land the danger of injury to fleeces must, however, be kept in mind.

As has already been said, the Angora can be bred sufficiently pure for practical purposes from the stock already in this country and there is no

LET THE HEN HELP YOU.

(Inland Poultry Journal.)

Go where you will, in factory, mill, workshop, store, or in the home, and the all-prevailing subject discussed is "The High Cost of Living and How to Solve It." Some advocate a high protective tariff, others a tariff for revenue only. We had the former for several years and now we are living under the latter. Food stuffs, especially meats, were high under the former, and under the latter remain practically the same, or higher. Why? Because supply and demand virtually control prices and the demand exceeds the supply on hand. Uncle Sam's farming domain has ceased to increase in acres while his nieces and nephews have increased in number and in appetite also. Then, his foreign cousins are coming over in large numbers, and to fill all the wants of the inner man it behooves Uncle Sam to get a move on.

The increase in the production of food does not keep pace with the increased consumption of some. How can Uncle Sam solve the problem? By utilizing every foot of land available he can feed all his people and as many more. How can a city resident help? By using his back yard is a poultry plant. There is room enough on each back lot in a city for at least twelve hens, and twelve healthy vigorous hens will furnish the average family with sufficient meat the year around; and ten minutes attention per day is all the time required to look after them. The first requisite in starting this plant should be a good comfortable building, allowing at least 5 square feet of floor space for each hen. If you haven't a suitable building one can be made of piano boxes, which can be purchased cheaply at the piano store. Take four, setting two facing each other, two long parts extending north and south. Remove partitions in center, and south end make other sides and roof rain and wind proof and free from draughts. The dimensions should be about 6x12 feet. Put in a good solid board floor and see that it is high enough to allow air to circulate under and be free from dampness. Arrange a platform 2x6 feet in north end three feet from floor and two roosts about eight inches above platform. Secure three boxes at the grocery store suitable for nests and put under platform. Make or purchase a hopper for feeding mash, oyster shell and grit. Put at least six inches of good wheat or rye straw on the floor in which to scatter their scratch feed and give them exercise. Make a gate out of poultry netting to fit the south end for protection from sparrows, dogs and other animals and to admit fresh air and sunshine.

Have a curtain of cheap unbleached muslin to drop down in front of roost platform during zero weather. Then purchase a dozen young hens, or strong vigorous pullets would be better, which will cost \$1 or \$1.25 each. Get April or early May hatched birds, and with good care and attention they should be laying by Thanksgiving day. Their scratch feed should consist of equal parts, by measure, of cracked corn, whole wheat and oats scattered in the straw to induce exercise and promote health. Dry mash mixture of two parts bran, one part corn meal, one part middlings, one part ground oats, one part alfalfa meal and two-thirds part beef scrap, mixed well together and kept in hopper where they can have access to it all the time. Allow them one pint of scratch feed for each five hens or fraction thereof. Scum feed this scratch at different intervals during the day. I have tried feeding them three times, twice, and once per day, and find they do as well by feeding once a day, preferably at noon, as that is the only time I get to see them, especially during the short winter days.

Be sure to get full-blooded stock of some all-purpose breed. Put a strong, blooded male with them in February and you will be ready by March to raise your stock for the coming autumn. You should be able to raise seventy-five or eighty birds, and if pure bred, who knows but there may be some good exhibition stock among them? And let me say that good layers and good show birds can be raised from the same flock, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The cull cockerels can be eaten or exchanged

need for further importations for breeding purposes. Some years ago, however, this was not believed to be the case and in 1881 the Sultan of Turkey endeavored to preserve for his dominions the monopoly of the mohair trade by prohibiting the exportation of the live animal. His example was followed by South Africa, but it was too late. Some of the best blood was already in America and today other countries are buying of us, flocks having been shipped recently to Brazil and the Argentine.

Various associations have already been formed for the development of the industry in this country and the quantity of the annual product is increasing rapidly. In 1913 it is estimated that 5,000,000 pounds of mohair were grown in the United States. Fuller details of the management and care of flocks are to be found in Farmers Bulletin 573 "The Angora Goat" which will be sent free on application to the Department of Agriculture.

MR. JONES, SOLICITOR.

Waynesville, N. C., May 28.—G. Lyle

Jones, of Macon county, was today declared the democratic nominee for solicitor in the Twentieth judicial district, when the democratic judicial convention assembled at Bryson City. Mr. Jones received a majority of nearly thirty votes over his opponent, Branner Gilmer, of Waynesville. The nomination of Mr. Jones today ends one of the hardest fought campaigns seen in recent years in the Twentieth judicial district, and the result was generally in doubt until the convention met today. The nominee is the son of the late Judge Jones and for several years was assistant attorney general of North Carolina.

ERECTING NEW POLES.

The Hendersonville Light and Power company is erecting about thirty poles in the center of the city to take place of smaller ones. The new poles are fifty feet long and fourteen inches in diameter at the butt. It is estimated that they will stand service for about seventeen years. They will permit all wiring necessary before their decay.

WOODMEN TO DECORATE.

(Contributed.)

The Woodmen of the World will observe Decoration Day at Oakdale cemetery at 2 p. m.; Horse Shoe cemetery 4 p. m., Sunday, June 7th. Rev. J. M. Shive and Hon. W. A. Smith will deliver addresses. The public is cordially invited to attend both ceremonies.

DEATH IN TEBEAU FAMILY.

(Charlotte Observer.)

Mrs. C. R. McManaway has received a message announcing the death of her brother, Lieut. E. H. Tebeau, who was stationed on the California Coast at Vallejo Mare Island. No particulars were given in regard to Lieutenant Tebeau's death. A month or more ago he had measles and was critically ill but his family thought that he had recuperated. After an absence of five years he had expected to visit his mother, Mrs. R. T. Wheelwright, at Hendersonville this summer, and she was planning to return to California with him. The remains will reach Washington Friday and the interment will take place at Arlington. Mrs. McManaway on receipt of the message left for Hendersonville to accompany her mother to Washington. Aside from Mrs. McManaway another sister, Mrs. Carol Waldrop and a brother, Dr. Tebeau, survive.

BARACA-PHILATHEA UNION.

The fourth monthly meeting of the Baraca-Philathea union of Hendersonville will be held at the East Hendersonville Baptist church Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

The program follows:

Prayer.

Hymn.

Address, J. R. Hill.

Special Music.

Reading, Miss Connie Morrow.

Special Music.

Address, Rev. W. F. Womble.

with the butcher for meat, if a change is desirable. The excess of pullets can be sold to neighbors who will want to try the business after noting your own success. These pullets should be worth \$1.25 to \$1.50, at least.

During the winter the layers will furnish enough good fresh eggs for an average family. Eggs are easily cooked and can be served in various ways, are much healthier than meat and more easily digested. Should you go stale on eggs they can be converted into money at the grocery and used for other purposes.

Keep your house dry and free from draughts, admit plenty of fresh air and sunlight, on the south side, feed sound grain and meat scraps as previously mentioned; also plenty of green food, such as cabbage, mangels, turnips, sprouted oats, and good clover hay will be relished, also, in the winter. Feed everything dry and keep plenty of pure fresh water before them at all times and your birds should average you twelve dozen eggs each per annum at a cost of about \$1.60 per bird, and you have reduced the cost of your meat bill and done something to solve the high cost of living. You will be healthier by being out in the fresh air attending to them. Your brain will be clearer when you return to the office and the world will look brighter in general.

CONVENTION FAILED TO NAME A CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEE.

Adjourned After 4 Days' Session to Hold Primary in all Counties of District on August 15.

Waynesville, June 2.—So hopelessly unable to make a nomination that despairing and purse-depleted delegates were about ready to adopt any course of action that would send them home, the Tenth district convention this afternoon at the end of the 41st ballot welcomed the resolution of Judge H. B. Stevens providing a district-wide primary August 15 between the candidates, and in the event no candidate receives a majority, for a second primary ten days later in which only the two who led in the preceding primary should be entered. These resolutions had been drafted by Judge Merrimon in conference with Judge Stevens and General T. F. Davidson, and on presentation to the candidates had not been opposed.

Robert R. Reynolds and Congressman J. M. Gudger, Jr., will certainly be candidates. Mr. Moore and Judge Merrimon have the matter of entering the race under consideration. It is generally assumed that Mr. Harrison will not enter.

The afternoon session began with a motion to nominate Chairman Adams as a compromise and though the chairman laughingly refused to put the motion he was forced to make a talk in which he said he could not take the job if it were tendered unanimously.

Then came Judge Stevens' motion and a lot of debate about details and then some acrimonious talk by rival delegates fearful that their men might lose some advantage in the selection of an executive committee. Then there was a delay while the committee was out. Its unanimous report by Chairman Stevens would have been at once adopted but for the raising of the question by James H. Caine as to who should bear the expenses of the primaries, and the necessity of reforming it, when it was pointed out that the wording of the county unit plan would give a county's entire vote to the man who received only a majority of it.

The committee amendment covering this point was again subject to scrutiny and a most animated discussion followed. Some wanted a district primary in which the district should be the unit; that is to say the candidate receiving the majority of votes cast throughout the district to be declared the nominee; regardless of the plan of organization which apportions delegates to a candidate according to his strength in the various counties. The Gudger forces, for the most part, including Mr. Gudger himself, who became an interested spectator from the stage, favored the county unit plan as it had existed heretofore, while the Reynolds forces contended for the popular vote until G. Spears Reynolds suggested a compromise by accepting the county unit rule and providing for the opening of the polls from sunrise to sunset.

The question of the expenses of the congressional primary was considered by Judge Stevens' committee in the revised resolutions, it being decided that the expenses should be pro-rated among all the candidates entering the primary. In the case of a second primary the two candidates shall divide the cost thereof.

Remarkable Fight.

Thus ended the most remarkable congressional convention in the history of the state; remarkable in that it was the longest and yet the most harmonious of any where close contests were held. The real fight, of course, centered around James M. Gudger, Jr., veteran campaigner and present congressman who sought endorsement from his district, and Robert R. Reynolds, a young man of unusual energy practically new in the game of politics, and making the race "on his own hook," as he expressed it. That "Bob" Reynolds should have prevented the nomination of Mr. Gudger was unexpected by the oldest politician. It was a history-making convention. Incidentally the district-wide primary which has been ordered will be the first of that nature ever held in this district; the first opportunity wherein the people of the entire district have been allowed to vote directly for the congressional candidates. Many rightly believe that the death-knell of the nominating convention has been sounded.

The convention was called to order Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock by

Chairman Owen Gudger. Owing to his being postmaster at Asheville he served only temporary. John Sneed Adams of Asheville was agreed upon by the congressional candidates as a permanent chairman. Roland B. Wilson of Waynesville was chosen as secretary.

The first ballot was as follows: R. R. Reynolds, 141.77; J. M. Gudger, 145.63; J. H. Merrimon, 17; Walter E. Moore, 14.17; J. O. Harrison, 13.11.

The balloting continued until 120 ballots had been taken, when the convention adjourned at 1 o'clock Saturday morning until 10 o'clock with but small changes in the standing of the votes, there being slight insignificant differences when complimentary votes were cast at times for persons not running for the office.

The balloting was resumed when the convention re-convened Saturday morning. The persistent fight continued until 318 ballots had been taken, and shortly after midnight the convention adjourned until Monday. Harrison and Merrimon withdrew from the race Saturday, the majority of Harrison's strength went to Gudger while the majority of Merrimon's went to Reynolds.

Merrimon resumed the fight Monday morning, expressing dissatisfaction that his name had been withdrawn by his friends.

When the selection of a congressional nominee looked hopeless in the continued deadlock it was decided to hold a primary.

The last ballot, No. 471 seemed to have been lost in the confusion but it resulted, Gudger 150.72; Harrison 14, Merrimon 11.77, Moore 18.94, Reynolds, 149.90, Adams 8.89.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIANS ADVOCATE DIVORCE LAWS.

Chicago, May 28.—Members of the 126th general assembly of the Presbyterian church U. S. A. (northern), went on record today as favoring a national law on divorce. The subject came before the body in a supplemental report from the committee on marriage and divorce presented by Chairman John Timothy Stone, who asked to have the paragraph recommending amendments to the state divorce laws referred back to the committee with instruction to report in a year.

Dr. A. M. Fells, of Cairo, Ill., objected today and introduced a resolution favoring a federal divorce law, saying: "We are all aware of the distressing situation which has resulted from the existing inadequate divorce laws of the different states. I believe the only solution of the problem is a federal law. This great church should go on record today on this important subject."

The resolution was adopted. Another resolution adopted called on the pastors and churches to take steps to revive family worship.

The report of the special committee on white slave traffic was adopted without discussion.

Doubt was expressed in the report of the advisability of teaching sex hygiene in the public schools and parents were urged to inform their children personally of the truths of life.

An overture seeking to allow women to serve as ruling elders was discouraged by the assembly which sustained the committee on bills and overtures in its recommendations that no action be taken.

A recommendation that where ministers of the Presbyterian church are sued for divorce the local presbytery should investigate the case and spread its finds on the records of the presbytery, was approved and sent to the various presbyteries for a referendum vote.

CHILDREN OF CONFEDERACY.

Miss Kate Smith will entertain the children of the Daughters of the Confederacy at her home Wednesday, June 10, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Grady Justus returned Saturday from Miami, Fla., where he spent the winter as manager of the refreshment department of the Douglas department store. Mr. Justus has accepted a position with his father, Dr. W. H. Justus, in the Justus Pharmacy.

Dr. and Mrs. John E. Ennis of St. Petersburg, Fla., who arrived last week, are the guests of the Villa in Laurel Park, prior to moving into their new home in the park, which is now almost completed.

POINTERS PLACING PEOPLE IN AND AROUND HENDERSONVILLE

Movements Of The Passing Throng In Hendersonville And Community During The Past Week.

Rev. R. N. Wilcox spent last Wednesday in Asheville.

Mr. Alex Willson is expected home from Pittsburg, Pa., soon.

Miss Virginia Hodges of Biltmore is the guest of Miss Alene Durfee.

Miss Bertha Woodfin of Horse Shoe was in the city Monday.

Miss Juanita Brevard of Biltmore is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. Rufus Staton of Saluda was in the city Sunday.

Third Assistant Postmaster Roper was in the city this week.

Misses Annie and Hattie Hart of Saluda were in the city Sunday.

Mrs. Bloom and daughter of Jacksonville have arrived for the summer.

Mr. G. W. Ragan of Gastonia is in the city on business.

Mrs. Robert Murrell has gone to Lynchburg, Va., on a visit.

Professor Randolph of the Blue Ridge School for boys arrived in the city last Friday.

Mrs. D. E. Arnold of St. Petersburg, Fla., arrived this week as a guest of the Laurel Park Villa.

Mr. J. Frank Livingston and wife of Fletcher section were in the city Wednesday.

Mr. W. P. Whitmire, Jr., has returned from Chapel Hill, where he has been attending school.

Miss Root, who spent last summer in Hendersonville, has returned after spending the winter in Georgia.

Mr. Reed Cranford has returned to the city after spending the winter in school.

Mr. F. S. Wetmur and family have moved from Fifth avenue to Fleming street for the summer.

Mr. M. C. Hogsett, who has been at Marlinton, W. Va., for a few months, has returned to the city for the summer.

Hon. M. L. Shipman of Raleigh was in the city Thursday en route to Waynesville, where he attended the Congressional convention.

Messrs. S. N. Rowe and W. H. Zimmerman, of the firm of Rowe & Zimmerman of Hendersonville, spent last Sunday in Brevard.—Brevard News.

Mr. J. K. Davis of Washington, D. C., and Mr. W. D. Davis, Jr., of Columbia, S. C., spent Saturday in the city as the guests of Mrs. W. D. Davis.

Mrs. Mariot Jordan of Columbia, S. C., is visiting in the city. Mr. Jordan will arrive soon and spend the summer in Hendersonville.

Messrs. Frank Smith, Harry M. Roberts and R. W. Fletcher of Fletcher were in the city Monday before the county commissioners with reference to a road.

Mr. J. A. Proctor and family have arrived from St. Petersburg, Fla., and will spend the summer in Hendersonville, having leased Brookhaven, the home of Mr. G. W. Brooks on Sixth avenue, West.

Mr. Harry Hunter has returned from Chapel Hill, where he has been attending school. He has accepted a position with his father as cashier of Hunter's pharmacy.

Miss Cora Lott returned Wednesday from Mary Baldwin college at Staunton, Va. Miss Lott is now attending the conference of Y. W. C. A. workers at Black Mountain for ten days, as a delegate from Mary Baldwin, which elected her as president of Y. W. C. A. of that institution for the coming school year.